

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1877.

日四初月三年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 151, Leadenhall Street, NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, GUNGLU & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LAY, CHAYWARD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. H. HINCHER & Co., Macao, L. A. DA SILVA.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, £500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. SARSON, Esq. E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq. Hon. W. KLEWICK. A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, . . . RYAN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL, MOSTLY FRENCH AND ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASS-WARE, CROCKERY, AND PLATED-WARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from ADAM SIENKIEWICZ, Esq., French Consul, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 23rd day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence, Robinson Road,—The whole of his Elegant and Substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—
Three French-made Pearwood Drawing-room Suites, Covered with Damascus and French Silk.
French-made Pearwood Marble-top Cheffonier, Table, and Card Table.
Blackwood Marble-top Carved Tables.
Old Italian Carved Framed-Looking Glasses.
Gilt Framed Pier Glasses, Engravings, Drawings, Oil Paintings, Moderator Lamps, Statuettes.
Persian Carpets.
Turkish Table Covers.
Palestinian Wood Writing Table, English-made Mahogany Table, and Desk Chair.
French-made Rosewood Inlaid Book-case, Work Table, and Set of Drawers, LOUIS XVI.
French-made Bedroom Suite, Covered with Silk, LOUIS XVI.
Teakwood Extension Dining Table, Mahogany Sideboard, Arm Chairs, Teak Whatnots, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Glass and Plated-ware, &c.
Iron Bedsteads and Spring Mattresses.
Palestinian Wood Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Door, Double-wing Lady's Wardrobe.
English-made Bedroom Chairs, Dressing Table, Washstands.
WINE.

A LARGE SELECTION OF FLOWERING PLANTS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Saturday, the 21st Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 12, 1877. ap23

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HANDSOME ENGLISH & VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from F. PEIL, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, (previous to his departure for Shanghai), on

FRIDAY,

the 27th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence, No. 1, Praya East,—

The whole of his HANDSOME ENGLISH and VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—
English-made Suite of Furniture, Covered with Green Damask.
Venetian Inlaid Blackwood Table and Chairs, Blackwood Carved Side Tables, Carpet, Hearthrugs, Rep Window Curtains, &c., &c.
Richly Carved Oak Sideboard, Richly Carved Oak-Framed Pier Glass and Flower Stands, Dining Table, Buffet, Whatnots, and Dinner Trays.
Oil Paintings, Oil Cloths, and Clocks.
Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass-ware, Plated-ware, &c., &c.
Library, Oak Book-case and Desks, Inlaid Blackwood Lady's Desk, Tables, Chairs, Easy Chairs, and Chess Table.
Brass Bedsteads, English-made Mahogany Marble-top Dressing Table and Washstand, Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Door, Cheval Glass, &c.
Gassiers, Gas Brackets, Stair Carpet, with Brass Stair Rods, Marble-top Tables, Bronze Statuettes, &c.
Office Furniture, comprising:—Desks, Chairs, Paper Press, Copying Press, Fire-proof Safe, &c., &c.
One HOUSE BOAT and One SKIFF.

After which, at the Godown,—
10 Tons ARTIFICIAL MANURE, 1 SAW MILL, by FORREST & BAIN, Engineers, Glasgow.

Also,
1 TURNING LATHE and various MACHINERY.

At the Yard of Messrs Inglis & Co.,—
One 12-H.P. TWIN SCREW ENGINE.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Thursday, the 26th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 11, 1877. ap27

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 10th Inst., at Half-past Four o'clock in the Afternoon.

By Order, EDWARD BEART, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 11, 1877. ap19

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First MEETING of the CREDITORS of THOMAS THORNTON ANTHONY, of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, formerly trading in Co-partnership with CARL HEINRICH EUBERT SEIMUND of the same place, as Storekeepers and Shiphandlers at No 62, Praya Central, Victoria, aforesaid, under the Style or Firm of "BROADBENT ANTHONY & Co.," who was adjudged Bankrupt on the 3rd day of April, 1877, will be held, pursuant to the 57th Section of "The Bankruptcy Ordinance 1864," in the Supreme Court House before FREDERICK SOWLEY HURFAM, Esq., Acting Registrar of the said Court, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1877, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon precisely.

At the said Meeting, the said Acting Registrar will preside, and will Receive the Proofs of the Debts of Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's estate and effects.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1877.
SHARP, TOLIER & JOHNSON, Solicitors Acting in the Bankruptcy, Supreme Court House.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT into de visiting JAPAN shortly, and would be glad if those who wish to Consult him professionally would make an appointment for an Early Day.

HOURS FOR CONSULTATION:
8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
No. 1, Alexandra Terrace.

Hongkong, April 4, 1877.

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.
All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. tf.

For Sale.

FOR SALE,

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER

"ALRAY."

THE above Steamer was Built in Glasgow in 1872 by Messrs DOBBS & Co., under special survey of LLOYD'S, and Her MACHINERY and BOILER were made by Messrs JAMES HOWDEN & Co., under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large Cargo on a light draft of water and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general Repairs in 1875, when New SAILS, RIGGING, and a complete outfit were supplied by the HONGKONG AND WHARF DOCK COMPANY, and in March of the present year her Engines and Boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet. Beam, 26 feet 3 inches. Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches. Height from Main Deck to under side of Awning Deck, 7 feet 4 inches.

GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.

CLASS.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyd's.

RIG.—Brig Rigged.

CARGO CAPACITY.—About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet).

DEPT.—Light 9 feet. Loaded 12 feet.

SPEED.—Eight knots on consumption of 8 1/2 to 9 tons of coals per 24 hours.

BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons coals.

CABIN.—Under Awning Deck aft; saloon, pantry and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first-class passengers.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's patent High and Low pressure Engines of 90 Horse Power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter. Stroke 30 inches.

PROPELLER.—Bessemer Steel of 4 Blades, with One Spare Set of Blades.

WINCH.—One Steam Winch with Donkey Boiler on Deck.

BOILER.—One Horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE of 20 Horse Power Nominal, High and Low Pressure with Extra SURFACE CONDENSER and TUBULAR BOILER. Consumption, 2 Tons per 24 Hours.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs Matthew Paul & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late firm of Russell & Sturges, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application to

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS and a HALF. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
ASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

HENRIOT & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

Carte Blanche "Dry."

TH. ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

Carte Blanche.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s CLARETS and WHITE WINES.

STARTUP & KENTISH'S PORTS and SHERRIES.

MOULON & Co.'s COGNACS, 1, 2, 3 Stars.

BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s COGNACS.

JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co.

Hongkong, April 9, 1877. j99

FOR SALE.

BY TENDER, the whole Stock-in-Trade of the TAKU Tug and LIGHTER COMPANY, consisting of the following Steamers:—
Carrying Capacity.
Steam Tug & Lighter *Algerine*, 3,500 ppls.
Tender *Little Orphan*, 1,800 "
Tenders will Receive immediate attention.

Apply to

TAKU TUG & LIGHTER Co.,

Taku, March 12, 1877. ap80

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr. CONRAD MUNROE DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,

Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai.

Hongkong, April 16, 1877. j116

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Opened a Branch of our Firm at SHANGHAI. Mr. CARL KREBS has been admitted a Partner from This Date.

MELOHRS & Co.

Hongkong, April 12, 1877. my12

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY L. DENNYNS will act as SECRETARY, LIBRARIAN, and CURATOR of the CITY HALL from and after the 11th Instant.

By Order of the Committee,

N. B. DENNYNS, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 10, 1877. ap24

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Established a Branch of our Firm at SHANGHAI under the Management of Mr. ALFRED F. O. KRAUSS, who will sign for us by Procuration.

CAKLOWITZ & Co.

Canton and Hongkong, April 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. B. CHIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877. ap18

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Under-signed.

WM. CRUIKSHANK,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PRINCELY TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KING. Biance Villa, Pok-foo-lun, Furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.
The Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Possession from the 1st May next.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship

"YESSO,"

Capt. J. E. FUNCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 18th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 16, 1877. ap18

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain THEBAUD, will be despatched as above on

SATURDAY, the 21st Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, April 16, 1877. ap21

FOR COOKTOWN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer

"SOMERSET"

will be despatched as above, from SINGAPORE, on or about the 30th Instant.

For Freight, apply to the Under-signed, who are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 13, 1877.

FOR SHANGHAI & HANKOW.

The British Steamship

"TARTAN,"

JOHNSON, Master, will be despatched as above on or about the 28th Instant.

Intimations.

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND
STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS.
Have always on hand for Sale every
description of COAL at Moderate Prices.
Mr. AH YON has been appointed Manager,
and all Orders addressed to him at 57,
Praya, or to Mr. FAT JACK, at 30, Hing
Lung Street, will receive immediate atten-
tion.
Hongkong, March 10, 1877. mcl9

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

MYSTIC BELLE, American ship, Captain
David Plummer, —Siemens & Co.

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt.
C. W. Hansen, —Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ROSETTA MONZIL, American barque,
Captain Brown, —Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

ARGONAUT, British ship, Captain John
Anderson, —Meyer & Co.

NYASSA, British ship, Captain W. S.
Garriock, —Douglas Lapraik & Co.

CORINNE, British Barque, Captain Wm.
Robertson, —Wieler & Co.

NOW READY.

LEUNG SHUI, OF THE RUBINETS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. EISEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. EISEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NINGPO & SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"CHINA,"
ACERMAN, Master, will be de-
parted for the above Ports TO-
MORROW, Wednesday, the 18th Instant,
at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, April 17, 1877. ap18

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
ON

THURSDAY,

the 19th day of April, 1877, at Noon, at
No. 34, Hollywood Road,—

UNDER DISTRAINT,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Consisting of:

DRAWING, DINING AND BED-ROOM
SUITES.

Also,
A COTTAGE PIANO.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.
All Lots with all faults and errors of
description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.

J. M. GUEDES, Jr., Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 17, 1877. ap19

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell
by Public Auction, at their Sale
Room, Praya Central, on

FRIDAY,

the 20th April, 1877, at Noon,—

Morton's Oilman's STORES,—Pick-
les, Salad Oil, Mustard, Vinegar, Jam,
Bainings, Tartaric, Oatmeal, Yarmouth
Bloaters, Cheese, Table Salt,
&c., &c., &c.

Ivory and Bone-handled Table Cut-
lery, Electroplated Tea-sets, Inkstands,
Date Cards, Account Books, Envelopes,
Writing Ink, Mosquito Net, Cotton
Socks.

Also,
A Light Two-oared Rowing BOAT,
20 feet long, with Oars, Mast, Sail, Etc.
A CANOE, with Paddle, Sail, Etc.,
complete.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.17.
The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors
of description, at purchaser's risk on the
fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, April 17, 1877. ap20

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 18, Arabella, British barque, 638,
Thos. Pearson, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Feb.
17, Coal.—EDWARDS SCHELLHASS & Co.

April 16, Eudoxie Adolphine, French
brig, 354, Valot, Kwang-an (Cobles)
March 21, Rattana.—OZAKOWITZ & Co.

April 17, Venice, British steamer, 1271,
P. L. Rhode, Colombo March 28, Singa-
pore 2, and Saigon 12, Rice and General.

—JABINE, Matheson & Co.
April 17, Peng-shan-hai, Chinese R. C.,
from Canton.

April 17, China, from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 17, Forward, for Portland (Oregon).
17, Peramano, for Honolulu.

17, Japan, for Singapore, Penang and
Calcutta.

17, Argyl, for Singapore, Penang and
Calcutta.

CLEARED.

Young Stam, for Bangkok.
Bertha, for Quinhon.
Salvadora, for Amoy.
Cairnsmuir, for Saigon.
Yesso, for Swatow, &c.
Ohnga, for Ningpo and Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Venice, from Singapore, &c., 11
Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Forward, for Portland (Oregon), 281
Chinese.

Per Japan, for Straits, 400 Chinese.

Per Argyl, for Straits, 1 European and
399 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Salvadora, for Amoy, 3 Europeans
and 120 Chinese.

Per Cairnsmuir, for Saigon, 200 Chinese.

Per Yesso, for Swatow, &c., 4 Europeans
and 150 Chinese.

Per China, for Shanghai, 2 Europeans
and 30 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Venice reports:
N.E. winds first two days, afterwards moderate
S.E. winds and fine weather.
Anchored off Green Island at 8 p.m. of
16th.

The Chinese gunboat Fei Hoo reports:
H.M.S. Fry and H.L.C.M.S. Sut Tsing at
Pakhol. Passed a paddle steamer in the
Gulf bound North, supposed to be French.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For NINGPO & SHANGHAI.—
Per CHINA, at 9.30 a.m. To-morrow,
the 18th inst.

For AMOY AND MANILA.—
Per SALVADORA, at 9.30 a.m. To-
morrow, the 18th inst., instead of as
previously notified.

For SAIGON.—
Per CAIRNSMUIR, at 11.30 a.m. To-
morrow, the 18th inst., instead of
as previously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOH.—
Per YESSO, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednes-
day, the 18th inst.

For KIUNGCHOW, PAKHOI AND HAI-
PHONG.—
Per WASHI, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the
18th inst.

For MANILA.—
Per ESERALDA, at 1.30 a.m., on
Saturday, the 21st inst.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA
by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 18th inst.—
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Thursday, 19th inst.—
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.15 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)
except those to and through Aus-
tralia may be posted on payment
of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra
postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

Hongkong, April 18, 1877. ap19

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—
The English Contract Packet GEELONG,
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the
21st Instant.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 20th Instant.—
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m. Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 21st Instant.—
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra
postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.20 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)
except those to and through Aus-
tralia may be posted on payment
of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra
postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, April 18, 1877. ap21

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—
The Contract Packet GEELONG,
will be despatched from Hongkong
on SATURDAY, the 21st Instant,
with Mails for Singapore, Soer-
bato, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen,
Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tas-
mania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after
10 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 10 a.m. Late
Letters 10.15 to 11.

Correspondence for New Zealand must be
specially directed via Torres Straits, or
it will be sent via Galle.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can
be sent by this route if desired, but
as a general rule it is better to send
it via Galle.

Hongkong, April 18, 1877. ap21

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, April 19:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

Noon.—Sale of Household Furniture, at
No. 34, Hollywood Road.

4.30 p.m.—Meeting of Members of the
H. K. Club at the Club House.

Goods per Glenearn undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, April 20:—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.

Teresa leaves for Manila on or about this
date.

Goods per Fleurs Castle undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, April 21:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

Noon.—Emeralda leaves for Manila.

MONDAY, April 23:—
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at
Mr. Adam Sienkiewicz's residence, Ro-
binson Road.

WEDNESDAY, April 25:—
11 a.m.—Meeting of Creditors in re
Thomas Thornton Anthony, a Bank-
rupt, at the Court House.

FRIDAY, April 27:—
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at
Mr. F. Fell's residence, Praya East.

SATURDAY, April 28:—
Tartar leaves for Shanghai and Hankow
on or about this date.

TUESDAY, May 1:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

TUESDAY, May 15:—
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

Shipping.

10 a.m.—China leaves for Ningpo and
Shanghai.

Noon.—Yesso leaves for Coast Ports.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
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OF
DRUGGIST'S Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
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Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.30 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1877.

DR BURDON, when he became a bishop,
was most anxious that he should not
thereby cease to be a missionary and a
member of the Church Missionary Society.
He accepted the bishopric on the distinct
understanding that his name should still
remain upon the roll of the Society, and
his express purpose in this was that he
might thereby be the better able to
promote evangelistic work among the
teeming millions of South China. In
accordance with this understanding Dr
Burdon's name is now to be found on the
list of members of the Church Mission-
ary Society as one of the Vice-Presidents.
With a view to carry out his express
purpose of evangelizing South China he
appealed to the sympathies of the youth
of England on behalf of these perishing
millions, beseeching some among them
to come forward and give themselves to
the mission work. He offered to be
himself their instructor and guide, to
receive them into St. Paul's College,
there to be trained up under his own eye.
He promised to put them at once in the
right way, so as to save much loss of
precious time and strength. He appealed
to the charitable in England for funds
to support St. Paul's College. He has
appealed more than once to the Com-
munity of Hongkong and to friends
of missions elsewhere for subscriptions
and donations to enable him to meet
the varied expenses of this undertaking.

Of course in all this Bishop Burdon
was acting, or was at least supposed to
be acting, for and with the Society of
which he is still a member, and accord-
ingly when young men came forward in
England in answer to the appeal for
labourers, the Committee of the Society
investigated their antecedents, accepted
them as students of the Society, and
instead of sending them for study and
preparation to the Society's College, sent
them out here, at considerable expense,
to be trained under Dr Burdon. With
them came a clergyman of standing
in the English Church, who gave up his
living at home, so great was his desire
to take part in mission work in a country
so deeply interesting as China. The
Society gave him charge of these young
men on their way out, and it was
arranged between the Society and the
Bishop that this gentleman was to be

the immediate superior or guardian of
the students here and their Professor in
Theology.

Of these six young men two are now
going back to England immediately,
and a third is awaiting instructions from
London concerning his expulsion from
St. Paul's College. Why? The public
ought to know, as the public has during
the last two years subscribed a good
many hundred dollars towards the sup-
port of these students and the expenses
of the Bishop in connection with the
scheme for utilising the local College.
We are informed and have every reason
to believe that these young men are
going home entirely through the ill-
advised conduct of Dr. Burdon in
seeking to impose himself on them as
their supreme ruler in all things, to the
exclusion of the authority of the Society
to which he and they belong, and by
which they are in part supported. He
has required their signature not only to
very stringent rules of conduct—in which
he may be right, for the conduct of
young men preparing for the ecclesiasti-
cal state cannot be too guarded—but also
to a submission to himself in all things,
which prevents them not only from ap-
pealing against him to his and their
superior, the Society of which all parties
are members, but even from consulting
the clergyman in whose immediate
charge the Society placed them. It
has even been suggested to that cler-
gyman that any support he may
lend the students by way of counsel or
any opposition he might offer to the
Bishop's views in their regard, even by
way of representation or remonstrance,
might lead to the revocation of his li-
cense.

Dr. Burdon would appear not only in
this but in other matters to be separat-
ing himself and his intended mission
on the mainland as much as he possibly
can from the range of the Church Mis-
sionary Society's influence. He evident-
ly disapproves of their system and dis-
likes their principles. He resents the
exercise of any authority by them, al-
though they carefully avoid meddling in
spiritual and exercises only the rights of
lay Patrons. The term question is not
the only point of difference, although it
is a most important one in his eyes. He
has his own opinions of what a mission
and missionaries ought to be, and he
seeks to give effect to them. Doctor
Burdon may be perfectly right in wait-
ing all these things, from the au-
thority of a Pope downwards. A Mission
and Missionaries on his school may
prove successful beyond all possibility of
doubt, but it is not astonishing that young
men who came out the accepted students
of the Church Missionary Society, and
who wish to remain so, should object to
leave that Society and put themselves
unreservedly under an authority that
may lead them they know not where.

Neither is it astonishing that the
public called on to support and actually
supporting a College supposed to be in
union with the Church Missionary So-
ciety and to have been resuscitated for
the sole purpose of extending the work
of that Society, should inquire, as we
inquire now, whether in fact the College
is a branch of the Society's College in
England, having at its head one of
the Vice-Presidents of the Society, or
whether it is an independent institution
with an irresponsible head—whether
the extension of the work of the C. M. S.
on the same lines is the object of the
College and of the training given there,
or whether the College, its Warden, its
professors, its students, are distinct from
the Society, with different views of
Mission work, different plans of operation
and a separate field of work.

Since writing the above we are given
to understand that the clergyman referred
to (the Rev. E. Davys) has been dis-
missed by the Bishop from the post of
Military Chaplain. The position of the
Bishop with reference to the English
clergy and the missionary societies in
Hongkong is becoming so constrained,
and gives rise to so many questions direct-
ly affecting the public well-being, that we
purpose to look a little more carefully
into the different bearings of the subject,
and especially to ascertain what are his
duties and responsibilities towards the
different classes of men directly or in-
directly subject to his influence.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

We hear that telegrams are in town stating
that a serious fire had broken out in the coal
godowns at Singapore, and that it was ex-
pected a large quantity of coal would be
destroyed.

PRIVATE telegrams in town, dated yester-
day, do not appear to recognise any violent
change in the position of affairs in the East,
but important news is generally looked for
at an early date.

We are informed that Jurors summoned
for the Criminal Sessions will not be re-
quired to attend in Court to-morrow morn-
ing, but on Monday the 23rd at 10 in the
morning, to which day and hour the Court
will be adjourned.

The Captain of the British barque Evening
Star was summoned by the Chief Officer
for forcing him on shore against his will
and threatening to shoot him. Captain
Thomsett, however, after hearing the evi-
dence, dismissed the case.

We learn that the arrival here of Mr. Robert
Hart, Inspector general of the foreign
Customs in China, may soon be expected,
in the Revenue cutter Ling Feng. He

will proceed to the West Coast in the
Zeicho.

In the Supreme Court to-day the Attorney
General, the Hon. Geo. Philippo, brought it
to the notice of the Court that the Criminal
Sessions would be held to-morrow, but that
was a mail day, and Friday next was also a
mail day, so that there would be two mails
this week, owing to the change of the mon-
soon. He thought it would perhaps be con-
venient to adjourn the Court till Monday.

The Chief Justice said if there was no case
which required to be pushed on at once, he
would certainly think that the adjournment
would be for the public convenience, in fact
in the interests of public justice. The At-
torney General replied that there was no
pressing case, and it was then arranged that
the Sessions would be adjourned till Monday
next.

By the arrival of the Chinese Revenue
Cruiser Feikoo, Captain Cooker, we learn
that the survey of Pakhoi has been
completed, and will soon be laid before
the public. The work has occupied
six weeks; and from the known skill
and ability of Captain Cooker and his offi-
cers, there is no doubt but that a great
service has been rendered to foreign naviga-
tion by their labours just concluded.

Captain Cooker and his officers are firm
believers in the future success of Pak-hoi
as a port for foreign trade, and are con-
vinced that water communication exists
between that port and the neighbouring
provinces of Yunnan and Tonquin.

We understand that the Rev. E. Davys,
but recently appointed Acting Military
Chaplain, has been dismissed from that
office by the Right Rev. Bishop Burdon;
and that the Rev. J. Henderson has
been appointed in his stead. This is
much to be regretted at the present time,
as many will be only too ready to read
between the lines of the dismissal what
is calculated to grieve the heart of
every true Churchman. While we deplore
the frequent changes in the Military Cha-
plaincy it is pleasing to learn that there is
a hope that Rev. W. H. Baynes may return
to the post he temporarily filled so accept-
ably. If the Military authorities were to
recommend his appointment to the Military
Chaplaincy, Bishop Clatough could not
refuse to a request that would give more
general pleasure.

We are requested to state that the Heads
of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing
Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing
the bulk of their correspondence for the
English and French mails to be posted as
early as possible on mail days, especially
newspapers, circulars, and prices current.

The Post Office is open at 7 a.m. for the
reception of these articles; the sooner they
can be posted after this hour, the better.
It is particularly requested that printed
matter for Manila, the Ports of China and
Japan, the United States, Bangkok, &c.,
may not be mixed up with that for the
home mails, when no steamer is going to
those places before noon on mail-day. The
Postage of a single newspaper, price cur-
rent, or circular, to the Continent, is 2
cents, by whatever packet or route it is
sent.

LOSS OF THE NAWORTH CASTLE.

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held to-
day at the Harbour Master's Office to in-
vestigate into the circumstances attending
the loss of the British barque Naworth
Castle. The Court was composed of the
following members:—Messrs Charles May,
First Police Magistrate (President), H. G.
Thomsett, a.m., Harbour Master, T. G.
Linstead, Unofficial Justice of the Peace,
Robert McMurdo, Government Marine
Surveyor, and E. M. Edmonds, Master
Mariner, commanding the P. & O. steamer
Malacca.

John Ferdinand Schutt, the Chief Mate,
was first examined. The Captain's name
was Henry Phillip Wepner. He was drown-
ed at the wreck. I joined the vessel at
Swatow. I hold a certificate of competency
I have had since 1868. We left Swatow
on the 13th February last with a cargo of
sugar and were bound to Falmouth for
orders. The Naworth Castle was a vessel
of 354 tons, she belonged to Sunderland.

We had N. easterly winds after leaving
port, and made about 7 knots an hour. I
took a night at noon on the day before we
ran ashore (the 15th). We then made the
Lat. 17.53 and Long. (by dead reckoning)
114 27. No observations could be obtained
for longitude. The crew consisted of the
Master, myself (Chief Mate), Boatswain (who
acted as second mate), Carpenter, Cook,
4 Able-seamen and 2 Ordinary-seamen. On
the night of the 15th I had the first watch
from 8 to 12. My watch consisted of the
Carpenter, 2 Able-seamen and 1 Ordinary-
seaman. We ste

ed soon after the vessel struck, and a seaman named William Scott was also drowned in endeavouring to swim to a boat from the ship. The remainder of the crew were taken on board a Chinese Junk from the boat into which they had got and were ultimately landed at or near Leong Soy on the S. E. side of the Island of Hainan, when they were transferred to the recently opened Port of Ho-how and from thence sent to Hongkong by the British Consul.

Given under our hands, at Hongkong, this Seventeenth day of April 1877.
C. MAY, First Police Magistrate.
H. G. THOMSON, B.M., Harbour-Master.
T. G. LINTZ, Unofficial Justice of the Peace.

ROBERT McVURDO, Government Marine Surveyor.
E. M. EDMONDS, R.N.R., Commanding P. & O. S. N. Co.'s ship *Malacca*.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMALLEN.)
April 17, 1877.

Ng How Poy v. Chung Yee, \$11.58.—This was rather a complicated case. The plaintiff had a claim against a man named Fong Kwong Chung in the Heongshan district, and this man had a passage-boat license which he sub-let to the defendant at 100 taels a year. The defendant owed Fong Kwong Chung this rent, and the latter gave the plaintiff authority to collect the amount from the defendant. The defendant, however, refused to pay, as he did not owe the plaintiff anything. His Lordship decided that the plaintiff could not sue and dismissed the case. The plaintiff put in a Chinese document in support of his case, but it was not stamped, and his Lordship referred the matter to the Stamp Office, that the question might be dealt with as the Stamp Revenue Collector thought fit, though his Lordship did not send the plaintiff there with the object of having him punished, as the document was given him by another man who was not home. He would, however, take the opportunity to say that it was the duty of the Court to see that the revenue of the Colony was not defrauded, and whoever cheated the revenue cheated every rate-payer, because the rate-payer would have to pay more. The plaintiff was then sent in charge of an officer of the Court to the Stamp Office.

Yeong Ayew v. W. W. Morgan, \$26.—The plaintiff was a tailor and the claim was for clothes supplied. The defendant admitted the debt, but asked for time. He urged that he had just left his employment on board a steamer and was now staying in the Stag Hotel. He had no money at present, but he expected employment very soon, and he would then pay the claim. The plaintiff said he contemplated going abroad last year and had then asked the defendant to pay up. He would leave for Coochtown in two or three days, and if the defendant could pay him \$10 now, he would accept it as full payment. The defendant promised to do this, and later on he came back with the money and paid it to the plaintiff. His Lordship remarked that the plaintiff had acted like an honest tradesman, and he wished him success in Coochtown.

Tsang Achow v. Chun Atal, Wong Akow and two others.—This was an interpleader suit in respect of some property which had been seized under a writ of execution. Mr Sharp appeared for the plaintiff. Some time ago, the plaintiff obtained a judgment for \$705.28. The 2nd defendant was the head carpenter to Messrs Spratt & Co., and owned a building over the Cosmopolitan Dock which belonged to Messrs Spratt & Co. Under this writ of execution, this building was seized together with its contents, a quantity of carpenter's tools. Messrs Spratt & Co. claimed the tools as their property, hence this interpleader suit. Mr Sharp said if Messrs Spratt said the things were theirs, he was not here to resist their claim.

Mr McBean, the bailiff of the Court, was examined. He proved the seizure of the property, and the sale of the shed for \$38, but the contents were kept back, because Mr Spratt had given notice of his claim. The bailiff seized the contents because the plaintiff's agent pointed them out as the defendant Wong Akow's property. It turned out that Wong Akow had been adjudged a bankrupt yesterday and consequently the official assignee should have been made a party in this interpleader suit. The case was therefore adjourned sine die.

E. Cassimboy v. Miss Paris, \$637.25.—This was a claim for the value of some furniture hired to the defendant.

Mr Wotton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Dennis for the defendant.

The plaintiff was a furniture-dealer, and he let a furnished house, No. 1 Old Bailey Street, to the defendant for \$100 a month. This house was taken back by the owners, and the plaintiff engaged another house No. 34 Hollywood Road for the defendant, who paid \$38 a month as rent and \$40 as hire for the furniture. A bed-stead was priced at \$14, and his Lordship remarked on its costliness. Some questioning from the Bench elicited the fact from the plaintiff's own mouth that the defendant was an immoral woman and that the furniture on which the present claim was based was, as the plaintiff well knew, supplied to enable defendant to prosecute her calling. It was also shown that plaintiff had been in the habit of dealing with that class of women in this manner.

Mr Wotton thereupon withdrew from the case.

His Lordship gave the plaintiff a severe reprimand, and after dismissing the case advised him to follow a more honest trade in future.

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates Sitting.)
17th April, 1877.

CHILDSTEALING.

Uy Agow, a hawker, was charged with child-stealing under the following circumstances. The child in question was aged 7 years and was the son of a man who had been drowned in the Typhoon of 1874 at Macao. The mother had re-married, but left the child behind in the charge of her mother-in-law, the grandmother of the

child. She was living with the child at West Point. About noon yesterday, the child was playing outside the door, but was suddenly missed. Enquiries were at once made, but no clue was obtained, until two women went on board a passage boat bound for Kong-moon. They found the child there with the prisoner beside him. They at once accused the prisoner of stealing the child, and the master of the passage boat also said it was the prisoner who brought the child there. The prisoner admitted that the child was in his company, that he knew the child's grandmother and that he followed him on board in order to take a trip to Kong-moon, and that he was ready to go ashore with them to the grandmother in order to explain matters. The women replied that what the prisoner had stated was utterly untrue, as they had been sent by the child's grandmother to look for him. They therefore refused to let him leave and the passage-boat owner who was getting underweigh at the time, dropped his anchor again, in order to wait for the arrival of the Police. A Lokong having come, the prisoner was taken into custody. The prisoner was committed for trial, and the Magistrate complimented the women, for their sagacity in this affair.

A MELÉE.

Wong Atung and Wong Ayt, earth coolies, were again brought up to answer the charge of being engaged in a riotous fight at Yowmaitee. Inspector Cameron reported that the coolies had resumed work, and that the wounded man had been discharged from the Hospital. The Magistrate sent them to three weeks' hard labour each, and ordered them to give security in \$10 to be of good behaviour for one month.

A TRIVIAL COMPLAINT.

Mr Edward Rose, a partner in the Oriental Hotel, was summoned by Ow Aing, his house-cook, for an assault. The complainant stated that on the night of the 15th he came home late, having been sent out with a letter. The other coolie grumbled and they had a quarrel. As the complainant was putting on his stockings in order to go to see the defendant, the defendant came and struck him several blows on the back, the reason given being that he was noisy. The Magistrate dismissed the case without calling upon the defendant to make his defence, the charge being so frivolous.

Manila.

We are in receipt of our Manila files, but there is little or no news of any interest to Hongkong readers. We translate the following paragraphs:—

The returns of the Manila Custom House for the month of February last, show an increase of \$30,267.95 over that of the same month in 1876.

Small-pox has broken out in the province of Union, and several adults and children have already succumbed to the disease.

The next Manila Races will come off on the 20th and 21st of April. There will be five events on each day.

The daily newspaper called the *Perseus* has ceased to exist from the 8th April, after a period of about thirteen years publication.

A woman in the district of Loyte was delivered of one boy and two girls on the night of the 15th February last. Both the mother and the little ones were doing well up to the 28th February.

A fire broke out on the afternoon of the 22nd March in the district of Candon (South Iloos), and some 38 houses and 8 paddy godowns were destroyed.

A translation of the statements made by the officers and crew of the late *John O'Garra* before the Marine Court of Hongkong, together with the finding of the same Court regarding her loss in the Philippine Coasts, appeared in the Manila newspapers.

Don Ildoro Millas has been nominated Consul for Spain at Amoy.

By the steamer *Aurora* there arrived at Manila \$60,000 in Spanish gold coins for one of the local foreign Banks of that place.

The *baque Rita*, which arrived from Shanghai, on the 3rd April, brought 500 cases of Kerosine oil.

Owing to the arrival of large consignments of kerosine oil at Manila, the price of the oil has been considerably reduced. People are of opinion that the price will still go down till it reaches about \$2 per case, as several large consignments are yet expected soon.

Out of 10,565½ mill cigars offered for sale by auction on the 9th April, 3,911 mill were sold for a total sum of \$24,793.25, including \$2,015.85 of premium.

Freight.—The American ship *Daniel Marry* will carry hemp to New York at \$3 for each 4 bales.

April 8.—Exchange on Hongkong, sight, 7 per cent. discount nominal. On Amoy, sight, 3½ per cent. discount nominal.

Arrivals.—March 24, Western Belle, from Hongkong; 27, Paragon, from Singapore; Aurera, from Liverpool and ports of call; 31, Daniel Marry, from San Francisco; Caridea, from Newcastle; April 3, Ombs, from Shanghai; Sarah Nicholson, from Hongkong; Servas, from New Castle; Rita, from Shanghai; 5, Cosmopolitana, from Glasgow; Adeline, from Hongkong; 10, Hermann, from Cardiff via Batavia.

Departures.—March 24, Vadanis, for Liverpool; 28, Agnes Muir, for London; Carmen, for Hongkong; 29, Cape Clear, for San Francisco; April 4, Robins, for Falmouth; 10, Paragon, for Singapore.

Vessels on the berth on the 10th April.—Mary Ann Wilson, for Liverpool; Parthia, for Liverpool; Daniel Marry, for New York; Lightning, for New York, Western Belle, for Boston; Francis Amanda, for Falmouth; Sarah Nicholson, for Falmouth; Ombs, for Falmouth.

Wheat, Mar. 17.—The sugar market is rather animated, and there is a good demand for the superior class, for which \$8 are offered per picul; the common class is worth \$3 and 1 real. Rice, common Pansanian, 19 to 20 reales; Saigon, 18 reales; for both kinds there is little demand. Paddy from the neighbouring districts is in abundant supply.

CHINA.

NINEFO.

It was mentioned at the time that Antoine, the tall-collector, and several Chinese employees of the Bridge Company, were arrested on the night of the riot. The former was brought up yesterday before the Australian Consular Court, but no evidence was offered against him, and he was discharged.

The Chinese were warned to bring forward any witnesses, such as the comrades of the man killed, but they took no notice. They are indeed satisfied that Antoine did not strike the fatal blow, and probably do not care to enter on the difficult task of proving whether he was the original cause of the disturbance. They are more likely to mix up the riot and the whole bridge question by-and-by, and make the first a reason for freeing or abolishing the second. The owners would in fact do wisely to accept any reasonable offer, and give up what is a fertile source of trouble. Another row would probably, under the circumstances, be more serious—and not only to owners of the bridge but to the other foreign residents, as a Chinese mob if once thoroughly roused does not wait to ascertain whether A, B, and C are shareholders, or in any way participants in what annoys it. The Bridge Company have had a meeting, but the bridge has not yet been re-opened to traffic, and it would probably be unsafe to attempt to collect the usual toll.—N. C. D. News.

HANKOW.

Our Hankow correspondent thinks the report that the Tea season is likely to be an early one, quite mistaken. At least, vegetation there is quite a week or ten days more backward than last year, and that should be a fair guide as to the condition of the tea-plants up-country. So far from there being any sign of foreigners being prepared to go in heavily for tea, the indications so far appear to be rather the reverse.—A good deal of rain has fallen lately, much to the disgust of raising men.—There is no sign of the *Kastrel* yet.

Messrs Gordon Bros. write on the 7th April:—In the absence of any reliable information respecting the number of Hongs engaged for the coming season in the Tea districts, we trust the following comparisons may be of interest to you:—

April, 1877. 1876.
Copper Cash, 75/34 1/2 to 72/32 per 1,000
Lead, 5/10 1/2 to 5/10 1/2 to 5/10 1/2 p. pic.
On Shanghai, 6/7 1/2 to 6/7 1/2 to 6/7 1/2 p. pic.
On London, 6/7 1/2 to 6/7 1/2 to 6/7 1/2 p. pic.

The advance in the value of copper cash, as compared with 1876, is equivalent to about 5 mace per picul, on the cost of the lead in the Tea districts.

It is currently reported, and generally believed, that the funds sent to the various Hankow Tea districts are 30%, and to Ningchow 50% less than at same date last year.

Freights to Shanghai are now quite high, owing to competition. We learn that Tia 1.80 per ton of 40ft. is about the rate for this steamer (*Typhoon*).—N. C. D. News.

PEKING.

March 31st.

The "tail-cutting epidemic" has at length reached Peking, where it has produced the customary panic and excitement. It was heralded and perhaps occasioned by the distribution of placards which were extensively posted about the city some six weeks ago, professing to impart the formula of a charm against this deed of witherstaff; and although little notice was taken of the matter at the time, rumours gradually began to spread of cases of mysterious disappearance of the indispensable queue having occurred. About the 27th or 28th of March, two of the eunuchs of the palace were mysteriously deprived of their queues, and such an occurrence taking place within the sacred precincts of the Forbidden City, naturally increased the prevailing alarm. The drugstore's shops were thronged by an unwilling item in the prescriptions for charms to be worn about the person, and many Chinese were afraid to venture out of doors. The "White Lily Society," to which so many sedition movements have been ascribed, is generally believed to be connected with the present cause of alarm; and foreigners have thus far not been connected with the matter in the current rumours.—N. C. D. News.

CHIEFOO.

A Chefoo correspondent sent us the following extract from a letter dated March 23rd, from the Rev. H. Corbett, a missioner now employed in the southern part of Shantung distributing charity among the famine sufferers. His head-quarters are the district town of *himet*.—"The money that has just arrived has gladdened my heart, for it will enable me to alleviate the sufferings of many and also to save life. Last week I found one family, which I had formerly known. The man was unable to rise from his couch; his whole body trembled with cold. I found a large stout woman, who was formerly his wife, who would not have known her. Three children were crying for food. Some tea was given to the man, and rice which I had brought with me was cooked as speedily as possible. He ate four large bowls and pleaded for more. He is now able to walk about, and says he will soon be able to work on his farm. This is only one case among many I might mention. A man died from hunger in the village from which I am writing, last night, leaving a starving family. Daily I hear of deaths from starvation. Many have committed suicide when they found they must starve. My plan has been to send reliable men to visit towns and villages and quietly inquire for those who are entirely destitute, get their names, and then send them word to come at an appointed time to some centre, when I distribute according to the size of the family and necessity of the case, giving a sum sufficient to help them over the present month. Without some plan closely adhered to, I do not see how any efficient aid could be rendered by distribution. Many have come with doleful stories, but when I sent some one to inquire I found they were not likely to starve; at least there were others more needy. With the funds just received I will be able to enlarge the circle and render aid more or less over the greater part of Chefoo. I have written to Mr Richard to despatch a messenger to me, if he has not sufficient force to reach the greatest number possible with the means at his command. Dr Nevins and several efficient natives have gone; so possibly my services may not be required. The destitution there (*Ching-show*) greatly exceeds the general destitution here. I have not enjoyed my food since coming here and seeing the people daily eating the dried potato vine. They grind it and mix it with water and take it in balls very much as they would take down pills. Those who can afford a little bean to mix with it get along better. Old people and children soon succumb on this diet; 80 per cent. or more are living on this. I could use an almost unlimited amount of means in aiding the destitute."—N. C. D. News.

AN ECSTATIC VISION OF HEAVEN.

BY EUGENE CROWELL, M.D.

I will here copy an extremely interesting account of a trance, the subject of it being the Rev. William Tennant, of New Brunswick, N.J. The occurrence took place about the middle of the last century, and the account of it was published in the *Christian Library*. All the conditions and characteristics of the trance state are here exemplified, and in addition to these is the remarkable loss and restoration of memory. The narrator says:—

"After a regular course of study in theology Mr Tennant was preparing for his examination by the presbytery as a candidate for the Gospel ministry. His intense application affected his health, and brought on a pain in his breast, and a slight hecilia. He soon became emaciated, and at length was like a living skeleton. His life was now threatened. He was attended by a physician, a young man who was attached to him by the strictest and warmest friendship. He grew worse and worse, till little hope of life was left. In this situation his spirits failed him, and he began to entertain doubts of his final happiness. He was conversing one morning with his brother in Latin, on the state of his soul, when he fainted and died away. After the usual time he was laid out on a board, according to the common practice of the country, and the neighborhood were invited to attend his funeral on the next day. In the evening his physician and friend returned from a ride into the country, and was afflicted beyond measure at the news of his death. He could not be persuaded that it was certain, and on being told that one of the persons who had assisted in laying out the body thought he had observed a little tremor of the flesh under the arm, although the body was cold and stiff, he endeavored to ascertain the fact. He first put his own hand into warm water to make it as sensible as possible, and then felt under the arm, and at the heart, and affirmed that he felt an unusual warmth, though no one else could. He had the body restored to a warm bed, and insisted that the people who had been invited to the funeral should be requested not to attend. To this the brother objected as absurd, the eyes being sunk, the lips discoloured, and the whole body cold and stiff. However, the doctor finally prevailed, and all probable means were used to discover symptoms of returning life. But the third day arrived, and no hopes were entertained of success but by the doctor, who never left him night or day. The people were again invited, and assembled to attend the funeral. The doctor still objected, and at last confined his request for delay to one hour, then to half an hour, and finally to a quarter of an hour. He had discovered that the tongue was much swollen, and threatened to crack. He was endeavoring to soften it by some emollient ointment, put upon it with a feather, when the brother came in about the expiration of the last period, and mistaking what the doctor was doing for an attempt to feed him, manifested some resentment, and in a spirited tone said: 'It is shameful to be feeding a corpse,' and insisted with earnestness that the funeral should immediately proceed."

"At this critical and important moment the body, to the great alarm and astonishment of all present opened its eyes and gave a dreadful groan, and sunk again into apparent death. This put an end to all thoughts of burying him, and every effort was again employed in hopes of bringing about a speedy resurrection. In about an hour the eyes again opened, a heavy groan proceeded from the body, and again all appearances of animation vanished. In another hour life seemed to return with more power, and a complete revival took place, to the great joy of the family and friends, and to the no small astonishment and conviction of very many, who had been ridiculing the ideas of restoring to life a dead body."

"Mr Tennant continued in so weak and low a state for six weeks that great doubts were entertained of his final recovery. However, after that period he recovered much faster, but it was about twelve months before he was completely restored. After he was able to walk the room, and to take notice of what passed around him, on a Sunday afternoon his sister, who had stayed from church to attend him, was reading in the Bible, when he took notice of it, and asked her what she had in her hand. She answered that she was reading the Bible. He replied: 'What is the Bible? I know not what you mean.' This affected the sister so much that she burst into tears, and informed him that he was once well acquainted with it. On her reporting this to the brother, when he returned, Mr Tennant was found upon examination to be totally ignorant of every transaction of his life previous to his sickness. He could not read a single word, neither did he seem to have any idea of what it meant. As soon as he became capable of attention he was taught to read and write, as children are usually taught, and afterwards began to learn the Latin language, under the tuition of his brother. One day, as he was reciting a lesson in Cornelius Nepos, he suddenly started, clasped his hand to his head, as if some thing had hurt him, and made a pause. His brother asked him what was the matter, he said that he felt a sudden shock in his head, and it now seemed to him as if he had read that book before. By degrees his recollection was restored, and he could speak the Latin as fluently as before his sickness. His memory so completely revived that he gained a perfect knowledge of the past transactions of his life, as if no difficulty had previously occurred. This event at the time made a considerable noise, and afforded not only matter of serious contemplation to the devout Christian, especially when connected with what follows in this narrative, but furnished a subject of deep investigation, and learned inquiry to the real philosopher and curious student."

"The writer of these memoirs was greatly interested by these uncommon events, and on a favourable occasion earnestly pressed Mr Tennant for a minute account of what his views and apprehensions were while he lay in this extraordinary state. He discovered great reluctance to enter into any explanation of his perceptions and feelings at this time, but being importunately urged to do it at length connected, and proceeded with a solemnity not to be described."

"I was conversing with my brother, said he, 'on the state of my soul, and the fears I had entertained for my future welfare. I found myself in an instant in another state of existence, under the direction of a superior being, who ordered me to follow him. I was accordingly waited along, I know not how, till I beheld at a distance an ineffable glory, the impression of which on my mind it is impossible to

communicate to mortal man. I immediately reflected on my happy change, and thought, well, blessed be God, I am safe at last notwithstanding all my fears. I saw an innumerable host of happy beings surrounding the inexpressible glory, in acts of adoration and joyous worship, but I did not see any bodily shape, or representation, in the glorious appearance. I heard their songs and hallelujahs of thanksgiving and praise with unspeakable rapture. I felt joy unutterable and full of glory. I then applied to my conductor, and requested leave to join the happy throng, on which he tapped me on the shoulder, and said, 'You must return to the earth.' This seemed like a sword to rough my heart. In an instant I recollected to have seen my brother standing before me, disputing with the doctor. The three days during which I had appeared lifeless seemed to me not more than ten or twenty minutes. The idea of returning to this world of sorrow and trouble gave me such a shock that I fainted repeatedly. He added: 'Such was the effect on my mind of what I had seen and heard, that if it be possible for a human being to live entirely above the world, and the things of it, for some time afterwards, I was that person. The ravishing sounds of the songs and hallelujahs that I heard, and the very words that were uttered, were not out of my ears when awake for at least three years. All the kingdoms of the earth were in my sight as nothing and vanity, and so great were my ideas of heavenly glory, that nothing which did not in some measure relate to it could command my serious attention."

"It is not surprising that after so affecting an account strong solicitude should have been felt for further information as to the words, or at least the subject, of praise and adoration which Mr Tennant had heard. But when he was requested to communicate these he gave a decided negative, adding, 'You will know them, as with many other particulars, hereafter, as you will find the whole among my papers, alluding to his intention of leaving the writer thereof his ex-cetera, which precluded any further solicitation.'—*Spiritualist*.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK ON ANTS.

The audience which, following Solomon's advice and Sir John Lubbock's reputation, went to the Royal last night to consider the ways of the ant, was vast—every seat being filled, extra chairs too, and fine ladies sitting lowly on the steps—and they heard much that would, perhaps, have astonished Solomon, or the Persian sage, Shalish-herta, who told man not to be conceited about his social superiority, but to "observe the sovereignty of the bee and the ant in their kind." Sir John Lubbock has been known to be devoting his attention to ants for the last three years. He has clever assistants in his little daughter and her governess, who watch the proceedings in the ant-room during the day and report progress when he has been absent. Living on a farm adjoining that of Charles Darwin he has the benefit of consultations with that great man (against whose high name some forger recently aimed a blow in Carlyle's name, which Carlyle has denounced). Sir John's story last night was most extraordinary. He declared that though the ants rank next to man in form, the ants rank next to him in intellect, and if the ants should ever be able to make up by numbers for their deficiency of size they might be able to cope with man on no unequal terms. There are seven hundred known species of ants, of which there are thirty in this country, and Sir John has based his researches on twenty species, which are now sharers of his hospitality. For a liberal, and a moral man, Sir John does not seem to observe rigid principles with these tiny creatures; he sets some as slaves to others and on one occasion gave an anti-company of thirty so much to drink that they were reduced to hopeless intoxication. On this last occasion the sober ants pitched five of the inebriated into the nest to recover. But of a similar party "strangers" (i.e. not belonging to their nest) the sober ants pitched twenty-five into the water, took five into the nest, but presently brought four of these out and pitched them into the water too. The ants know their comrades after long separation. Sir John separated one from his nest for a year, then brought him back, and with him a "stranger" of the same species, marking them with paint for recognition. The ants treated the stranger nefariously, but welcomed their long-lost brother, and wiped the paint off of him. There is a little yellow ant in England which regularly raises poultry; it stores up through winter the eggs of spiders which, being hatched in spring, give them a good supply of provisions. The differentiation of labor among them is remarkable, some being developed into soldiers, others of the same nest as laborers, and others as commissariat agents. Sir John found that two particular ants were invariably sent out to bring in food placed at the door, and when these were removed by him, two others were appointed who came just as invariably, and so on so often as the special officials were removed. The ants keep a more various stock of animals for their provisions than Englishmen do, and there are two tiny creatures—an aphid and a beetle—always found in their nests, but never eaten or used, apparently their cat and dog. Slavery prevails, and there is no Antislavery Society. But Sir John remarked the evil effects of the system. The most determined slave holder is called "Polyergus," a queer misnomer, since the bloated creature doesn't work at all. By employing slaves (which are very black) this big red ant has lost all cleverness, all strength, and even his mandibles; he is perhaps the only animal in nature that cannot even feed himself, but will die amid plenty unless Sir John sends in slaves every day to cram the food down his throat. It is the great middle class who hold no slaves who develop the marvelous intelligence and enterprise displayed by ants. After the lecture I asked Sir John if he had heard of the Texan species, said to sow and reap; he said he had, and could well believe the report, which, however, American observers should investigate.—*London Corr. Cincinnati Commercial*.

Le gouvernement colonial ne tolère pas à Java la présence de l'élément interlope qui fleurit complètement à la surface de nos capitales européennes, et toutes les familles (blanches) qui ne sont justifiées de moyens d'existence honorables est inexorablement expulsée. Ce n'est pas la loi d'une rigueur excessive, c'est la suite d'une politique conséquente: rien ne doit attirer le prestige de la race blanche aux yeux des indigènes; elle doit s'interdire tout ce qui tendrait à la déconsidérer.

BORNEO, in "Revue des Deux Mondes."

Quotations.

Hongkong, April 17, 1877.

OPPIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$677 1/2 a 580
" New Benares, cash, 560
" New Malwa, cash, 560
" credit, 565
" Allowance Taels, 12 a 40
" Old Malwa, cash, 580
" credit, 585
" Allowance Taels, 32 a 48
CAMPHOR, ... 17 1/2 a 18
QUICKSILVER, ... 61 1/2 a 62
SALTPETRE, ... 5 7/8 a 6 2/10

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 3/11
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/11 1/2
" 6 months' sight, ... 4/0 1/2 a 4/0 1/2
Credit, ... 4/0 1/2
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 4/1
Bombay, ... 22 1/2
Calcutta, ... 22 1/2
Shanghai, demand, ... 72 1/2
" 30 days, ... 73 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, avo. d., ... 9 1/2 prem.
Mexicans, ... 25 1/2 nom.
Gold Leaf, ... 25 1/2
English Sovereigns, ... 5
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5
Discount, ... 7 a 9

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 27
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$540
China Fire Ins. Co., \$148
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,200
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$670
Chinese Insurance Co., \$212
North China Ins. Co., Tia. 615
Yongtze Ins. Association, Tia. 610
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 35
H.K. O. & M. S. Boat Co., \$10
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65
China Imperial Loan, \$108

Temperatures.

(Taken at Messrs Falsoner & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, April 17, 1877.

BAROMETER.—9 A.M., ... 30.086
Do. 1 P.M., ... 30.072
Do. 4 P.M., ... 30.050
THERMOMETER.—9 A.M., ... 77 1/2
Do. 1 P.M., ... 78
Do. 4 P.M., ... 79
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M., ... 74
Do. Do. 1 P.M., ... 74
Do. Do. 4 P.M., ... 75
Do. Maximum, ... 80
Do. Minimum over night ... 76

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following are corrected from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Madras, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 4, Bonclutha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, Caricks, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 20, Chinaman, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hongkong.
Dec. 23, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.
Dec. 23, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.
Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.
Dec. 29, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to Shanghai.
Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 16, Gryte, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 18, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Jan. 31, Forward Ho, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 1, Robert Henderson, from Burryport to Hongkong.
Feb. 4, Polyneia, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 5, Arrisal, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 8, Daphne, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 12, Leading Wind, from Antwerp to Hongkong.
Feb. 15, Bertha (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 17, Therese Behn, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 18, Matchless, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 19, Cactus O., from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 19, F. P. Lichfield, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 19, Maipu, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 20, Pounth, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 22, Enid, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 22, Onaka, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 22, Belled Will, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 24, Ferona (str.), from Hamburg to Shanghai.
Feb. 25, Argentino (str.), from London to China and Japan.
Feb. 27, Gold Hunter, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 28, Anchises (str.), from Liverpool to Hongkong.
Feb. 28, City of Aberdeen, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 28, D. McB. Park, from Sunderland to Singapore and Hongkong.
March 1, Isles of the South, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 1, Brown Brothers, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers *via* Suez Canal.

Ondia, Teviot, Glenagelea.
Sondia, Teviot, Glenagelea.

Sailing *Vessels*.
Sir Lancelot, Kaitow.
Conna, Kaitow.
Antwerp, Commissary.
Scindia, Malbrook.
James Shepherd.

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. **DEMANTE**, Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Speeds will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Species and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 18th April, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 11, 1877. ap19



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-
ranean Ports, Southampton
and London;
ALSO,
Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
GELONG, Captain FINCH, will leave
this on SATURDAY, the 21st April, at
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 14, 1877. ap21

Occidental & Oriental Steam- Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be de-
parted for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m.,
taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan,
the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 30th Inst. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 3, 1877. my1

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer **CITY OF PEKING** will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 14th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Charter Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 15, 1877. my19

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

This Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Marshes, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
This Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances, at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two thirds of the profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYBEANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £24,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £50,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1863.

Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.
IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf,
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

New Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"
No. 4, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 152.)
Deer-Stalking in China.
Chinese Dentistry.
Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia during the Fifteenth Century, Part II. (Continued from page 152.)
A Legend of the Peking Bell-Tower.
A Chinese Hornbook.
The Law of Inheritance.
A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.
"Watching Spirits."
Chinese Folk-lore.
Yin and Yang, according to Aristotle.
Pidgin English.
Goethe's "Werther" in China.
Chinese Music.
White Ants.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, March 20, 1877.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 55 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13 1/2.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street,
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.
20, Old Broad Street,
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.
RESERVE FUND, £340,000.

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr A. McIVER as its AGENT in HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

THE Underigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877. au17

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued daily instead of tri-weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
Mn CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ARTHUR CLUB,
HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. **Rainier** a supply of very handsome Album of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gift Mountings for Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Ohn Heng Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wai Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heng Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.
Singapore.—Sui Chong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kok Street.
Foochow.—Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.
Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chum Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.
Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.
Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.
Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.
Saigon.—Wohang Hong.
Singapore.—Ting Kue Hong; Kwong Boon Sang Hong.
Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.
Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Jeong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express carriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Quoted to Saturday, April 14, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

PAICE Highest Lowest Cash Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400
" Amer. Sugar cured, . . . "	300	250
" Foochow, . . . "	160	140
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, . . . cy.	160	150
Beef Corned, . . . catty	150	140
" Roast, . . . "	150	140
" Soup, . . . "	80	80
" Steak, . . . "	150	140
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	60	50
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250
" " corned, . . . "	320	300
" Head, . . . "	600	500
" Heart, . . . "	150	140
" Feet, . . . "	60	40
" Kidneys, . . . "	60	50
" Tail, . . . "	100	90
" Liver, . . . catty	80	60
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50	40
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	400
Hams, American, . . . lb.	300	280
" Chinese, . . . "	180	170
" English, . . . "	360	340
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180	170
" Leg, . . . "	180	170
" Shoulder, . . . "	130	120
" Liver, . . . "	130	120
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	60	50
" Feet, . . . "	100	90
" Fry, . . . "	110	100
" Head, . . . "	90	80
" Heart, . . . each	60	50
" Kidneys, . . . "	80	70
" Liver, . . . lb.	100	80
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	150	140
" Corned, . . . "	130	120
" Leg, . . . "	160	140
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	110	100
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	340	320
" Heart, . . . each	50	40
" Kidneys, . . . "	80	70
Sucking Pigs, . . . "	1750	1000
Veal, . . . catty	140	120

Fowl.

Capon, . . . catty	220	200
Ducks, . . . catty	130	120
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100	—
" Duck, . . . "	100	—
" Salt, . . . "	120	—
Fowls, . . . catty	180	160
Geese, . . . "	120	110
Partridges, . . . each	350	300
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair	\$2.00	—
Pigeons, . . . each	150	150
Quail, . . . "	100	90
Rabbits, . . . "	800	500
Snipe, . . . each	120	110
Teal, . . . "	350	250
Turkeys, Cook, . . . catty	700	650
" Hen, . . . "	450	400
Wild Duck, . . . each	450	400

Fish.

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	350	300
Bream, . . . catty	100	90
Carp, . . . "	80	70
Codfish, Salt, . . . lb.	150	—
Crabs, . . . catty	160	120
Outile Fish, . . . "	80	70
Dace, . . . "	100	90
Eels, Congor, . . . "	80	80
File Fish, . . . "	60	50
Fresh Fish, Large . . . "	130	120
" Small . . . "	90	80
Frogs, . . . "	260	250
Garoupa, . . . "	250	240
Herrings, . . . "	70	60
" smoked, . . . box	\$1.00	—
Live Fish, . . . catty	140	120
Lobsters, . . . "	80	70
Mackerel, . . . "	50	40
Mango Fish, . . . "	160	—
Mullet, . . . "	100	90
Oysters, . . . "	140	130
Parrot Fish, . . . "	140	130
Perch, . . . "	80	70
Pommet, . . . "	160	140
Prawns, . . . "	160	130
Ray, . . . "	160	140
Roach, . . . "	160	—
Rock Fish, . . . "	120	100
Salmon, Canton, . . . "	80	70
Salt Fish, . . . "	120	100
Sharks, young . . . "	70	60
Shrimps, . . . "	70	80
Skate, . . . "	60	50
Snappey, . . . "	120	110
Snipe Fish, . . . "	80	—
Soles, Fresh . . . "	120	100
Tench, . . . "	80	70
Turtles, Small . . . "	400	350
White Salt, . . . "	40	30

Vegetables.

Asparagus, . . . tin	450	400
Bamboo Shoots, . . . catty	100	80
Beans, sprout, . . . "	20	14
" Broad, . . . "	80	70
" French from Macao, . . . "	70	50
Beet Root, . . . each	13	10
Brussels, . . . catty	12	10
Cabbage, White Canton, . . . "	30	25
" Common, . . . "	10	8
" Hongkong, . . . each	70	80
" Macao, . . . "	70	80
" Turnip, Bohl each	10	8
" red for pickling, . . . "	80	50
Carrots, Salt, . . . catty	20	—
Carrots, Fresh, . . . catty	25	20
Cauliflower, . . . each	80	80

Culinary, Chinese.

Celery, English, . . .	40	
Colowort, . . .	30	
Cucumbers, . . .	120	
Chilies, Dried, . . .	100	
" Mixed, . . .	80	
Curry Stuff, English, . . .	40	
Egg Plant, . . .	50	
Garlic, (bulb) dried, . . .	40	
Ginger, . . .	30	
Greens, White, . . .	10	
" Winter course, . . .	20	
Green, Sprouts, . . .	15	
Green Peas, in shell, old, . . .	60	
" young, . . .	40	
"Horse Radish," S'hal, . . .	300	
Lettuce, Chinese, . . .	20	
" English, . . . head	10	
Mint, . . . bunch	15	
Mushroom, dried, . . . catty	750	600
Onions, Bombay, . . .	240	200
" Green, . . .	20	
Paraley, Chinese, . . .	50	
" English, . . . bunch	10	
Potatoes, Macao, . . . catty	20	
" Sweet, . . .	12	
Pumpkins, . . .	20	
Radishes, . . . doz.	30	
Scallions, . . . catty	25	
Shalots, . . .	35	
Sesamum, . . .	120	100
Spinach, . . .	40	
" Common, . . .	25	
Squash, bottle, . . .	30	
Taro (U Tan), . . .	20	
Tomatoes, . . .	60	
Turnips, Salt, . . .	20	
" English, . . . each	15	
" Chinese, . . . catty	15	
Water Lily Roots, . . .	30	
Water Cress, . . . bunch	20	
Yams, . . . catty	30	